

GRAND RAPIDS HERALD.

VOL. VIII—NO. 41.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 10, 1892.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WILL TRY IT AGAIN

Rehearing Ordered in the Mortgage Tax Law Case.

CONVICTS WILL BE RELEASED

The Indemnity Statute Act Case
Black Eye—The Supreme Court May
Send an Imprisoned Convict

LANSING, Feb. 9.—The court this morning ordered a rehearing in the new mortgage tax law case, and announced that the arguments would be confined to its constitutional status with reference to its passage. That it had been intimated that the act passed by the legislature, and that those interested would not be satisfied with a decision not covering this feature, and its subtlety in this respect had better be determined now.

Mandamus was denied in Attorney General vs. Daboll, circuit judge. The suit was sought to compel the respondent to vacate an order releasing from the state prison one John Wilson, who was sentenced under the indemnity statute law. The attorney general said that the prisoner should go back to his county for re-sentence. The proceedings effect Wilson's release was by habeas corpus. The court holds that Judge Daboll had jurisdiction, and, having it, the proceedings could not be reversed by mandamus. The practically releases all state convicts confined under the now unconstitutional act.

Several motions were argued and orders to show cause granted in Burt vs. Wayne circuit judge, Smith vs. Assessor of School District No. 3, Township of Superior, Ryke vs. Lang, Ovid Elevator company vs. Secretary of State, and Cowey vs. Lapoor circuit judge.

Case heard—(205) People vs. Bebe, (228) People vs. John Elsworth, et al., (229) Hurley vs. The Auditor General, (230) People vs. Anna J. Wright, (231) Name vs. Slack.

Wednesday's call—232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 241, 26, 33, 34, 35.

PREPARING FOR CAMP.

The State Military Board Will Choose a New Camping Ground.

LANSING, Feb. 9.—The state military board at their regular session here today, in addition to the regular routine business, conferred with the transportation agents of the state railroad lines to ascertain their facilities for handling troops and visitors at the annual encampment. The mistake of locating it at Whitmore Lake is not likely to be repeated unless it can be settled beyond question that the people can be cared for. In fact no point will be decided upon, without the most positive assurance is given that the facilities of the roads are entirely adequate. The stractions of Lansing, Orchard Lake, Island Lake, Cassopolis, and of Whitmore Lake as a tailender were discussed. The board will hold another meeting at Detroit on Saturday to further discuss the matter.

Resigned of Their Duties.

LANSING, Feb. 9.—The commissioner of railroads has called the attention of the managers and superintendents of railroad and of street railroad companies to the provision of article 223 of the session laws of 1889, which requires drivers of street car companies to come to a full stop before crossing the track of any steam railroad company, and to make sure that no engine or cars are approaching such crossing before moving upon it. The commissioner says the first clause has been generally complied with, but the latter, with the approach of engines or cars, has been in a measure unobserved.

New Laboratory Building.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 9.—The State Board of Agriculture is in session at the capital tonight, examining plans for botanical laboratory to be built at the Agricultural College, to replace that destroyed by fire.

Nelson-Airway Case Again.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—The famous Nelson case came up before the board of review of the National Trotting association at a special session held this morning at the Murray Hill hotel. The Nelson-Airway case first came up before the National Trotting association at its meeting in Buffalo in 1890. The chief feature was the barring of the two stallions from all national tracks. C. H. Nelson, the owner of Nelson, took out an injunction to restrain any action against him. This was withdrawn soon afterward, and Mr. Nelson and his speedy station were expelled in December of the following year. The owner of Airway, Frank L. Noble, pressed his suit, with the result that up to the present time he has only stood suspended. The two stallions were ruled off the national tracks because of some crooked work in a race at Boston in which both horses participated.

One Hundred and Fifty Killed.

PANAMA, Feb. 9.—Fuller details of the attack of Colonel Humbert on King Cemetery, in Senegal, have been received. Colonel Humbert met a most determined resistance on the part of the enemy. After being defeated in one battle, Humbert retreated and reformed his forces, making a desperate stand. Colonel Humbert again attacked him and defeated him men after a severe conflict. In the two battles Humbert lost 150 killed and 300 wounded. The French lost 200 killed and 500 wounded.

Farm Mortgage Company Enjoined.

DURHAM, Feb. 9.—The injunction granted by Justice Allen last night, on the paper of Henry M. Gardner and others, against the Western Farm Mortgagors, whose company was served today, to immediately postpone any transfer of power, documents, bonds or securities until the motion for the removal of Receiver Grinnell and the appointment of another receiver has been decided. This proposition will be argued Thursday.

Five Years in Prison.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 9.—In the United States court this morning Andrew M. Ohio, ex-convict of Oklahoma, Minnesota county, who was found guilty of robbing registered by Judge Johnson to five years imprisonment in the state prison.

Justices Were Sworn.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 9.—A. Johnson, arrested in this city last Tuesday, and

taken to Chicago to answer a charge of forgery, has returned here and says he will sue the state of Illinois for \$10,000 damages. He claims he was not wanted in Chicago for forgery. He says his uncle, A. H. Jacobsen, living in that city, wanted him as a witness in a case about some straw bonds. In order to get him there he says he was arrested on the charge of forgery by local detectives and taken to Chicago by Detective Bowhart, of that city. He was immediately discharged and says he at once employed E. M. Schaffner, of No. St. Clair, Illinois, as his attorney to bring suit for \$10,000 damages against the state of Illinois.

RUNAWAY CABLE CAR.

Five Persons Injured at Brooklyn—A Broken Brake the Cause.

BROOKLYN, Feb. 9.—Five persons were injured this morning in a runaway car on the Brooklyn Heights Cable Railroad. The gripman is trying to avoid running into a carriage applied the brakes too suddenly and the brake chain broke. The car at the time was at the top of a steep hill on Montague street. The car started down the grade at a terrific pace. At a curve near the bottom of the hill the passengers were all knocked out of their seats. There were five in all, and every one of them sustained injuries. The injured are:

William Burns, Brooklyn, badly cut on the head; W. L. Grady, Brooklyn, hand severely lacerated; Mrs. Eliza Woodford, Brooklyn, badly bruised and suffering from shock; A. E. Martin, Brooklyn, cut about the face and head; Charlie Neulite, slightly cut. The most seriously hurt were sent to their homes in carriages, after their wounds had been dressed by the ambulance surgeon. The car was wrecked by striking the bumper at the foot of the hill.

COUNCIL OF THE CABINET.

Belief that Harrison Will Be Renominated by Acclamation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Harrison's cabinet was in session an hour and half today. The business related almost entirely to the Behring Sea master but as Lord Salisbury's approval of the treaty for submitting the subject to arbitration has not yet been received by Sir Julian Pauncefote, nothing was accomplished. Blame came in sometime after the rest of the cabinet had gathered, and is said to have been in particularly good spirits. There was some discussion of the secretary's letter. It was the unanimous expression of the members that Harrison's renomination by acclamation was practically assured. The prospect of this is said to have been highly every one of his official family.

ANOTHER BIG GOLD STRIKE.

Colorado Miners Sink a Four-Foot Vein Near the Orphan Boy.

BOULDER, Colo., Feb. 9.—Another big strike is reported from Copper Rock, and it promises to be even larger than the Orphan Boy. It is called the Shady Side and is located a short distance south of the Orphan Boy. The vein is about four feet wide, and pieces of ore from the top show a streak of white quartz two inches wide that it is so full of gold that it is yellow in color. Every miner and prospector in town is outfitting for the new field.

St. Louis to Europe.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 9.—A scheme is under discussion which may result in the shipment of grain from this city directly to Europe. The success of the new whaleback steamers in making the voyage from Duluth to Liverpool has attracted the attention of local exporters and eastern capitalists and it is believed that vessels of this class will be sent to Europe by way of the Mississippi river and the Gulf of Mexico.

A representative of an eastern syndicate has been in the city in consultation with the grain exporters, the government engineers in charge of the Mississippi river improvements and men familiar with the river, with the view of putting the plan in operation.

Relief for Russian Sufferers.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9.—An enthusiastic and largely attended meeting of business men was held here this afternoon in furtherance of the movement to provide relief as quickly as possible for the famine stricken people of Russia. Committees were selected representing almost every trade and profession in the city to solicit donations, money and supplies with the object of loading the steamer Indiana for Libau, Russia, to start February 20.

Stolen Goods Recovered.

ALTOONA, Pa., Feb. 9.—Tonight the police officers raided a disorderly house and captured James Barnes, Wm. Thompson (colored), and an unknown white man. The premises were searched and stolen goods valued at \$1,000 recovered. The men belong to a gang which has been operating here over a year.

Respite From the Gallows.

JEROME, Okla., Feb. 9.—Lawyer Peacock called a notice of appeal in the case of Edward Hallinger on Sheriff McPhillips at the court house at half past five this afternoon. The scaffold had already been put up by the hangman and everything was in readiness for the execution of the negro murderer.

Found Guilty of Kidnapping.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 9.—The grand jury convened one month ago to investigate the charges of kidnapping preferred against members of the city council, board of education and county commissioners, today returned thirty-two indictments. The names will not be known until after the arrests are made in the morning.

Arrested for Arson.

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 9.—James Doudley was arrested here tonight on suspicion of having caused a number of recent fires in this city, and held for another hearing. One of the buildings fired was a dwelling house, the penalty for setting fire to which is death.

The Wife Convicted.

CARLISLE, Pa., Feb. 9.—Mrs. Cora, wife of George Fry, of Newville, this county, who in September threw her husband's face into her husband's face while asleep, yesterday convicted. The trial lasted two days and was very sensational. Sentence was suspended.

Assistant Secretary of State.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—William Morton Grinnell was today nominated by the president third assistant secretary of state. He is a lawyer of the old school, from New York. He was one of the first to

IT CALLS A HALT

An Investigation Ordered by Resolution of the House.

DIRECTOR DAVIS' BIG SALARY

His Salary Next to that of the President's Worked Hard for the Chance to Get a Congressman's \$5,000.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—"If the gentleman who occupies the position of director general of the World's Columbian Exposition is worth \$10,000 per annum, then every member of this house should receive a salary of \$20,000 a year." This was the closing sentence of the arraignment of Director General Davis by Representative Henderson, of Iowa, in the house yesterday, and to the stirring argument of the gentleman from Iowa in ordering the appropriations committee to investigate the expenditures of the World's Columbian Exposition.

There is a great division of opinion among congressmen to-night as to the effect of today's action of the house. While the World's Fair committee did not defeat its demand that all investigation should be conducted by it, there are many who maintain that the defeat does not indicate that a like fate awaits the bill to be introduced making an appropriation of \$5,000,000 for the benefit of the World's Fair.

Not Opposed to the Fair.

The original resolution offered by Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, provided for an inquiry as to the expenditures authorized by the act of April 25, 1890.

Mr. Henderson disclaimed any unfriendliness to the exposition. From the beginning he had been an earnest, outspoken supporter of the exposition, and he had never swerved in his fidelity to its interests, but he had heard many reports and rumors and had seen others in the public press which might have an influence on the public mind. His desire was to invite such full information as would enable congress to act intelligently in making appropriations in behalf of the fair. The country would not sustain congress in making appropriations for the great enterprise unless it acted with wisdom and patriotism.

Salaries are Paid.

"Now I want to call the attention of the house," said he, "to the salaries that are paid." The President of the United States gets \$10,000, and the next highest salary paid by this country is that of the Director General of the World's Fair—\$15,000. In other words this Director General ranks next in salary to the President of the United States. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States only gets \$10,500, the Justices \$10,000. The Vice President of the United States \$8,000, and the distinguished gentlemen who preside over our deliberations \$5,000. The Secretary of the World's Fair Commission, too, I see gets \$10,000 and the President of the Commission \$12,000. This was cut in two after the storm of a year or more ago. The reduction was after a committee had reported on the matter and the board were forced to do it. Public sentiment like the waves of the ocean drove them to the shore of reduction.

Thought It a Private Fund.

But when appointed they took hold of that \$1,500,000 as though it had been a private fund intended for their own benefit. This commission is to fast, if I remember correctly, until 1892. This director general was glad to fight hard at no light expense to get a two-year seat in this house at a \$5,000 salary. He is so soon expanded in intellectual powers that no less than \$15,000 will satisfy him when he does not ever bear the current and legitimate expenses of an election." [Laughter.] Many of us served beside him in congress. He was a good man and an able man; but I remember nothing for which he was conspicuous except for his dead silence on this floor. [Renewed laughter.] If you can vindicate a \$15,000 salary for him, every gentleman on this floor is entitled to \$25,000 salary. [Laughter and applause.]

The investigation will probably begin at an early day. It undoubtedly will be a thorough one. It remains to be seen whether or not it will be a friendly one. The sub-committee can certainly discover nothing but the facts, and the friends of the fair here already have frankly announced that there is nothing they welcome the most searching inquiry into its administration.

KELLY AND HIS GIANTS.

The King Says He Wants to Play Ball for New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—"King" Michael J. Kelly, whom New York's base ball public want to see a member of the Giants this year, was a member of the Broadway squad yesterday. He wore a high silk hat, an English box overcoat, an imported suit of clothes, and his patent leathers looked like Italian dirks.

"Will I play in New York?" said "Kel." "Well, I hope so. I wrote 'Buck' Ewing a letter not long ago, and told him I would play right foul if I remembered correctly, until 1892. The director general was glad to fight hard at no light expense to get a two-year seat in this house at a \$5,000 salary. He is so soon expanded in intellectual powers that no less than \$15,000 will satisfy him when he does not ever bear the current and legitimate expenses of an election." [Laughter.] Many of us served beside him in congress. He was a good man and an able man; but I remember nothing for which he was conspicuous except for his dead silence on this floor. [Renewed laughter.] If you can vindicate a \$15,000 salary for him, every gentleman on this floor is entitled to \$25,000 salary. [Laughter and applause.]

Upon the subject of the tariff the two parties have not been as consistent as the democratic party was in 1816 (which was increased in 1828), but having since then declared against it. The republican party during the time has declared for tariff not only for revenue but for protection.

In 1792 Thomas Jefferson drew up the famous Kentucky resolutions, which the democratic party confirmed in 1836. Judge Jeremiah Black, in rendering an opinion upon these resolutions said that which would have made the disruption of this republic absolute certainly had this opinion been accepted. But no one can say that the republican party ever favored the doctrine of state rights as preferred to the central government. The democratic party places the state as the more important function, while the republican party has always applied the doctrine of limitation, and while it has been in favor of such improvements, it has denied the right of congress to make them.

On the other hand, the federal or republican party has from the very first declared the right of the government to make such improvements.

Alexander Hamilton argued in favor of a national bank, and it became a law in 1800. From that time to this the republican party has stood by the issue, while the other party has taken the opposite side, and in 1840 declared the establishment of such banks illegal to the interests of the common people.

Upon the subject of the tariff the two parties have not been as consistent as the democratic party was in 1816 (which was increased in 1828), but having since then declared against it. The republican party during the time has declared for tariff not only for revenue but for protection.

In the meantime, the two parties have not been as consistent as the democratic party was in 1816 (which was increased in 1828), but having since then declared against it. The republican party during the time has declared for tariff not only for revenue but for protection.

That the two parties have not been as consistent as the democratic party was in 1816 (which was increased in 1828), but having since then declared against it. The republican party during the time has declared for tariff not only for revenue but for protection.

That the two parties have not been as consistent as the democratic party was in 1816 (which was increased in 1828), but having since then declared against it. The republican party during the time has declared for tariff not only for revenue but for protection.

That the two parties have not been as consistent as the democratic party was in 1816 (which was increased in 1828), but having since then declared against it. The republican party during the time has declared for tariff not only for revenue but for protection.

That the two parties have not been as consistent as the democratic party was in 1816 (which was increased in 1828), but having since then declared against it. The republican party during the time has declared for tariff not only for revenue but for protection.

That the two parties have not been as consistent as the democratic party was in 1816 (which was increased in 1828), but having since then declared against it. The republican party during the time has declared for tariff not only for revenue but for protection.

That the two parties have not been as consistent as the democratic party was in 1816 (which was increased in 1828), but having since then declared against it. The republican party during the time has declared for tariff not only for revenue but for protection.

That the two parties have not been as consistent as the democratic party was in 1816 (which was increased in 1828), but having since then declared against it. The republican party during the time has declared for tariff not only for revenue but for protection.

That the two parties have not been as consistent as the democratic party was in 1816 (which was increased in 1828), but having since then declared against it. The republican party during the time has declared for tariff not only for revenue but for protection.

That the two parties have not been as consistent as the democratic party was in 1816 (which was increased in 1828), but having since then declared against it. The republican party during the time has declared for